### LEADVILLE FACES RUIN. ALL EXTERPRISE KILLED BY THE STRIKE AND LOCKOUT.

Two-thirds of the Business on the Brink of Fallure. The Big Gold Discovery in Montana. Reasons Why Many Big Bon-enzas Are Not Heard of After Discovery.

PRAVER, Col., Sept. 2 - The Leadville strike and lockout is approaching a climax which will end very soon either in the surrender of the on or the complete prostration of business. The Penrose and Bon Air mines have closed down their pumps, which means that a number of other properties shall not work because the combined pumping plants are necessary to leat back the flow of water. The situation threatens the financial failure of more than two-thirds of the business of the camp, the closing of many shops, and the shutting down of emelters.

The contest seems, also, the life or death of the miners' union. If they fall now they will no longer be held in fear. Brute force and desperate methods have made the union formidable in the past. Terrorism exists in Leadville against which the civil and judicial authorities are helpless. Should the Gov-ernor seek to stop this terrorism by calling upon the militia to preserve the peace while new workers are imported, there will be bloodshed and destruction of property.

Of course, the supply of ores from Leadville has greatly diminished, shipments now amounting to a few car loads. The ore supply from other districts is not great, especially of ores containing lead, and the smelters of the entire State have no easy problem to

Cripple Greek is shipping a good tonnage of ores. The El Paso reduction works at Gillett. using the chlorination process, treated about 1 500 tons during August, which vielded \$45,000 in gold. The plant runs to full ca-

The August output of the Anchoris-Leland company approximated \$40,000 after hauling and smelter charges had been paid. The company thinks this average can be kept up during the year.

The Argentum-Juniata of Aspen has made a good record. The output was checked in April by a heavy flow of water, which has risen to the fifth level, where it is held until powerful pumps are placed in position to beat down the stream as fast as it flows. Still the output for the year was 9,191 tons, the gross value of which was \$493,349, and the net returns \$403,621. The ore returned 764,-443 ounces in silver and 106,188 prunds of

An 800-gallon per minute pump is now working in the Free Coinage shaft, and slowly the water is being lowered.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company recently executed a lease with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe whereby the former will operate the coal mines of the latter company at Starkville, Brookside, Rockvale, Vulcan, the coke ovens at Starkville, and the coal yards at Pueblo and Denver. The coal company will furnish the railroad with coal, and may develop some 19,200 a res of coal land yet to be explored.

Fifteen years ago the Hortense mine, on Mt.

Princeton, was considered a bonanza. It was a heavy producer, and the company netted between \$75,000 and \$100,000. Littgation finally closed the property, and until this spring it lay idle. E. H. Teats, the present swner, has reopened the mine, cleaned out the fallen rock and débris, retimbered portions, and has been running the tunnel deeper to tatch another ore chute. He hopes to be shipting ore in a few weeks that will net a handsome profit under present conditions of low smelting charges and reduced railway tariffs. C. J. Sharp, owner of a mine near by, is driving a cross-cut to open his property. One of the most prosperous mining dis-

tricts of the State is in San Miguel country, of which Telluride is the base. Fully 1,200 miners are earning wages, and six or seven properties are paying handsomely. On others the work is that of development.

After working the Pony Express near Ourny for a year, and producing ore steadily, G. C. Noble, the owner, has decided to put in a stamp mill with vanners and use electric power to re-duce the cost of operating the mine. The Virginius mine is as steady a shipper as ever. The Wedge, a new mine, is now working thirtyfive men and shipping four cars of rich ore

Since the first of the year seventy-three car loads of ore have been shipped from Eagle county mines. The Sultana mine near Breckinridge has shipped thirty-one cars of ore in days. The Hamilton property in Summit Gulch, near Breckiaridge, is having a new ten-stamp mill built.

MONTANA. BUTTE, Sept. 1 .- W. A. Clark, the Montana millionaire, has bought the Mayflower, the gold mine recently discovered near Whitehall, and which has created a furor all through Montana. The amount paid was only \$150,-000. When the discovery was made an option was given to Mr. Clark on the property at that figure. On the day the option expired the deal was closed, although in the mean time the property had become much more valuable than was at first expected. Mr. Clark has already had an offer of a big advance on the selling price, but will keep the property.

With only four men working at the mine, more than \$60,000 has been taken out in six weeks, and at present \$2,000 to gold ore is being extracted daily. The total expense of getting out the \$40,000 was less than \$4,000, as the ore is simply quarried out of the side The Mayflower group claim was discovered

by E. M. Clark, an assayer, in April, 1895, but no work was done on it until a few weeks ago. The mountain where the claim is situsted has been walked over for many years, and no one thought of the possibility of rich gold ore being right under their feet. The ore is a peculiar formation of quartite-dolomite and limestone. It is of a flinty character, and, though the rock yields from \$100 to \$600 per ton in gold, not a sign of gold can be seen in the ore, even with a magnifying glass.

Prospectors, ranchers, workingmen, and even business men are thronging to the new strike, hoping to find something equally good. The Mayflower is eight miles southeast of Whitehall, in the Tobacco Root range of the Ricky Mountains. The claim jumpers are busy, and several contests are now on. One of them involves the possession of an extension of the Mayflower which was located by Max Lalande and Sam Ayotte of Butte on July 8, 1895, as the Celebration. On May 6, 1866, Jerse Johnson of Whitehall jumped the property for some well-to-do Butte men

Since the gold discovery in the Mayflower the Knight brothers have been driving a tunnel from within ten feet of the May flower end line. Mesars. Lalande and Ayotte have been driving another tunnel on the same claim about fifty feet from the Knight brothers. A strike of rich ore is said to have been made in this latter tunnel two days ago, forty feet from the mouth of the tunnel. The excitement is intense, and armed men are guarding the prop-

When the discovery on the Mayflower was When the discovery on the Mayflower was mane many experts believed it was only a pocket, but this discovery on an adjoining dain shows that it is much more than a pocket. The telebration was jumped on the ground that one of the stakes was smaller by one inch than is required by law. The law calls for stakes four irches square. Three of the stakes on the Celebration were of the required size, but the other was only three inches square. The first owners allege that the stake was purposely changed by someboar. Serious results are prettly likely to follow he operations of the claim jumpers. The prospectors and ranchmen who crowd the hills are wild at the prospect of suddenly becoming rich, and ranchmen are neglecting the gathering of their crops and are digging for gold insight.

The lengths windows that had an option on the Clipper group of the mines at Pony has falled to make the payments in the time designated in the contract. The deal is off.

A body of ore has been struck in the Cook mine near Virginia City. It is seven feet wide and is said to be rich.

the vein, which was eighteen inches at the surface, to five feet, and is one of the same high grade as at first. Test runs of about seventy tone, unsorted ore, have shown a little bet-

grade as at first. Test runs of about seventy tone, unsorred ore, have shown a little better than \$13.

L. P. Gibbs of Deadwood has bought the Hildebrand twenty-stamp mill, and the Omega mine, and on Wednesday started half the former on Omega ore. The mine made large profits years ago, when costs of treating were over \$10, and with costs reduced to less than \$3 it is expected to pay well again.

On Thursday the Union Hill Mining Company began treating ores in its smelter. The nevelopment work carried on by this company since last spring has shown rich bodies of ore, and enough of both ore and fluxes are now in sight to keep both mill and smelter in continuous operation.

Both mine and mill of the Pluma will be run-Both mine and mill of the Pluma will be running full next week. This is a group of claims near the Homestake and Hawkeye, free milling and well developed. There are large bodies of ore, and the mine will add largely to the number of the hills.

A very rich lead was siruck in the new El Dorado a few days ago, and all the ore has been sacked and sent at once to the bank. The rock is richer even that the famous strike made at the Holy Terror two years ago. Nuggets of native gold are plentiful, and many pleces of rock are bound together by strings of gold.

of gold,
Ors from the 200-foot level of the Golden
Slipper treated at mill shows it to be worth
about \$10 more than in levels above, the ore
running about \$35.

ONTARIO.

RAT POGTAGE, Ontario, Sept. 2.—The Sultana mine is turning out about \$1,200 monthly from its free milling ore. It has a large amount of concentrates on hand, and is erecting a \$25,000 chlorination plant for their

ing a \$25,000 chlorination plant for their treatment.

The first clean-up from the Empress mine was a brick valued at over \$1,100.

The machinery for a twenty-stamp mill for the Foley gold mine on Seine River, Rainy Lake, has been shipped from here by steamer for the mine, and will be in place in a month. The mine was more completely developed than any in the district before putting in a mill, and now has acarly half a mile of tunnels.

Another large body of line ore has been struck at the Regina, and the mill made three clean-ups this week. They were worth nearly \$1,000.

The new mine of the Wileys at Lake Harold is now producing about \$1,500 a month with a five-stamp mill. with a five-stamp mill.

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CALIFORNIA.

Los Angries, Cal., Aug. 28.—If every discovery or strike of rich ore made by prospectors and reported were followed by development and extraction of metal, the Pacific coast should have several hundred thousand paying mines in operation. What becomes of all the thousand-dollar a ton prospects and mountains of metal that have been found during the past forty years? There are several explanations. One is that many of the reports are untrue. Another is that a mere assay of a piece of ors does not indicate the quantity of metal in a vein. A \$30,000 assay may be obtained from a vein that isn't worth working. There may be a narrow streak of almost pure metal, and yet there may not be \$20 in as many tons of the rock. Mines are made, not found, and only in rare instances can a mine be made without capital.

Take a typical case. During a recent mining excitement in southern California a young man, who is not a miner, located a claim. The stances can a mine be made without capital.

Take a typical case. During a recent mining excitement in southern California a young man, who is not a miner, located a claim. The croppings showed an eighteen-inch vein of free-milling gold ore that assayed \$80 to the ton. He thought he had a miner until he began to consider the practical problems involved in getting \$80 in gold out of a ton of rock. He had no capital, and his weekly salary was required for the support of his family. He could not give up his job in town and work the claim himself. Moreover, he knew nothing of mining. He would not know where to drill for best results, and he probably would blow himself up if he tried to handle giant bowder and caps. In order to hold the claim for a year he had to hire a man to sink a tenfoot hole, supposed to represent \$100 worth or assessment work, and that cost him \$50. But a tenfoot hole isn't a mine. To make it even a "prospect," he must sink at least lifty feet and drift fitty feet along the vein to show up reasonable indications of an ore body. The expense of that work would be not less than \$6 a foot, not including the cost of windlass, rope, buckets, tools, powder, and hoisting water, should it prove a wet shaft. Supposing even that work done and fifty tons of ore extracted and on the dump. The claim is seventy-five miles from a railroad; cost of hauling over a had road about \$20 per ton, railroad freight charges to the nearest custom mill or smelter whatever the traffic will bear; in other words, at least half the assay value of the ore. So that young man owns, for a year, a ten-foot hole in the ground, and 1,500 linear feet of a supposed vein of \$80 rock, but he doesn't own a mine, and unless he can be seen the doesn't own a mine, and unless he can be contained and the prospector can make money contained and the prospector can make money

Quartz mining is a business that requires Quartz mining is a business that requires capital, and the prospector can make money only by showing business men opportunities for the lovestment of capital with reasonable certainty of profit. Merchants, bankers, and others, who a few years ago recarded mining as only a form of gambling, are now looking for good mine investments, and syndicates of capitalists send out their experts to find opportunities for the employment of their idle money. These men are reopening many of the old mines in California, and they are giving employment to thousands of men. That is why there is very little talk of hard times in the mining amps of this State. Much English capital is being invested in mining enterprises here. Prince Poniatowski has secured English co-

and South African experts, have taken a large part of the stock and will supply funds for developing the bonded properties.

Another English syndicate is perfecting a scheme for bringing Nevada ores down the Colorado River to the Needles, and has taker options on many mines in Lincoln county. The plan involves the deepening of the river and the construction of a fleet of light-draught steamboats. An English company also is working the Feather River placers with machinery. The elevators lift 18,000,000 gallons of water in twenty-four hours, or 2,000 tons of gravel ber hour.

In the heighborhood of Sutter Creek, Amador county, are forty-seven quartz mills running night and day, among them the Kennedy, South Eurcka, Mohona, Wildman, Spring Hill, Keystone, and Bunker Hill, with forty stamps each, all making money for the owners. The Maximillau mine, Amador, has been sold by George Allen for 230,000.

The Hartman blue gravel mine in Old Woman's Guich has been bonded to San Francisco men for \$16,000.

Angus Mackintosh has bought the Hayseel and Triumph, six miles north of Mariposa, from the Heims by others for \$10,000, and will put in new machinery. The former owners worked the claims at a profit for twelve years

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worked the claims at a profit for twelve years with very imperfect machinery.

A company has formed to develop and distribute power by electricity from the Merced River, near Benton Mills. The fall is 275 feet, and the power plant will develop 5,000 horse power in the dryest season.

The Bunker Hill Commany is building a stamp mill and epening out a body of ore sufficient to keep twenty stamps dropping for the next twenty years.

The Venturina Combany, at Banner, San Diego county, has started a 400 feet tunnel to tap at a depth of 400 feet a chute of ore that milled \$50 per ton near the surface.

Fernandez & Co. last week deaned up 543 ounces of gold from a placer on Cherry Creek, Siskiyou, the result of the season's run.

NEVADA. Vinginia, Nev., Aug. 28. The work of pros-besting the Brunswick lode is being nushed stendily. Shaft No. 1 is down 566 feet, and the north drift on the 200-foot level is in 238

Stringers of quartz are exposed in all the workings.

Coo. Virginia's production last week was 142 tons of ore, averaging \$45 per ton. Chollar shipped to the mili 120 tons of \$32 ore.

English capitalists are again negotiating for the 10 Lamar mines in Lincoln county through H. Bratnoker. The owner of the mines has refused \$3,000,000 for them.

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NEW MEXICO.

SANTA FE, N. M. Aug. 28.—The Little Mollie shows a good lead of gold creat a depth of seventy feet. The Lone star ships regularly to the simelier, and has struck a very rich streak on the second level. T. B. Aug. is taking out some good of alls from the Schuman claim in Colla Cadon. The Beckman pell is running again, and arrangements are being made to treat Cochill ores by chlorination at a cost of not more than \$5 per ton. There are 1,200 tons of ten-dollar ore on the damps near the mill.

Silven Cry, N. M. Aug. 31.—The Confidence and is the only one now in operation at Megolion. This mill is handing oldlity tons of ore a day, and the company has about 100 men embloyed at the mile and mill.

The Pimos Aitos district has alimist coating-roducer of gold in New Mexico. For thirty years past this district has alimist coating-outsy heid the first rams among the gold producing districts of this Territory. Some of the mines at Pimos Aitos have been developed to a death of over 700 feet, but noss of the producing mines have not been worked to a depth exceeding 400 feet, and some of the good mines there have not yet reached a depth of 500 feet. A few of the mines have been in simost continuous operation for thirty years, and are not yet worked out. New ground is now being opened on the west side of the camp, and miners say that the prosperis are very encouraging. Ore has been found which is rich reform to result and the control of mining large besites to make the cost of mining

see neglecting the gathering of their crops and are digging for gold instead.

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DESTER DAKOTA.

DEST

SEATTLE, Aug. 29.—On Boulder Creek in Swank district a strike was made in the Whittaker claim at a depth of twenty feet. The ore became softer and richer, and nuggets of gold dropped from the disintegrated quartz several hundred dollars were picked out in a few minutes, but it is thought to be too rich to be permanent.

be permanent.

In Pechasiin, adjoining the Swank, the Blewell Company have just completed a run of 050 tons of ore, which averaged \$11.25 per ton gold, or a total of \$17,371.

A new strike of copper ore, carrying a high gold and silver percentage, is reported in Sultan district, within seven miles of the Great Northern, and the owners are now packing out ore to be tested.

At Silverton and Door Creak there is out ore to be tested.

At Silverton and Deer Creek there is active development, a d some shipments are being ande daily.

In Squaw Creek the Red Shirt mine is re-elving its machinery and supplies for the wenty-stamp mill which will start up about bet 1.

The Highland Light Company, in Methow district, have struck a rich body of gold ore at a depth of seventy-five feet in the main shaft. Assays gave returns of S80 to \$11.0 gold. In the upper drifts of the same mine the ore goes over \$100 in gold. The mine is being provisioned for the winter, and it is the purpose to push work until spring, when they anticipate having ore enough on hand to keep them busily engaged in shipping.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SEATTLE, Aug. 29.—In Trail Creek a strike has been made in the face of the Josie tunnel at a distance of 250 feet, ten feet of the ore assaying \$60 per ton.

In the Mountain View, on Red Mountain, between the St. Elmo and Nevada, some fine leoking ore has been struck in the face of the tunnel, which is in seventy five feet.

The Homestake Company, having reorganized, are putting in steam drills and are preparing for active development. The Lily May is contemplating similar improvements, but is operating by hand, and the shaft, now down 114 feet, is in good ore, and it is drifting on the 100-foot level.

The Trail Creek smelter is now able to treat 500 tons daily, and is keeping the Columbia and Western Railway busy transporting ore from the mines.

At present there are a half dozen mines in Trail and Kootenai that will produce from \$500,000 to \$1.000,000 this year. Fully as

At present there are a half dozen mines in Trail and Kootenai that will produce from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 this year. Fully as many more will record an output of half that amount, and at least twenty will produce \$100,000 apiece—a conservative estimate of \$8,000,000 for the year's production in a new district. At the Van Anda, on Texada Island, in the Straits of Georgia, they are drifting on the eighty-foot level, and are also sinking, the ore constantly growing richer. On Monday assays went \$2,020 gold, 19 ounces silver, and 38 per cent copper. On the surface and at a depth of forty feet there was not a trace of gold in cent. copper. On the surface and at a depth of lorty feet there was not a trace of gold in the ledge, and it was regarded strictly as a

the ledge, and it was regarded strictly as a copper proposition.

Favorable reports are coming from the Carlbou and Quesnelle. The Horsefty and Victoria, on the forks of the Quesnelle, are making a satisfactory clean-up, while the Carlbou Mining Company in a few days will ship 500 pounds of gold dust, valued at \$125,000. This is surface gold, as bed-rock has not been reached, and the greater portion comes from grayel and clay wash.

gravel and clay wash.

In the Barkerville district there are thirty hydraulic claims in operation this season, principal among which are the Newmans, Blotts, Black Jack, Waverly, Mosquito, and Eye Opener. They are all paying handsomely, and will average 300 ounces apiece this season. .

SEATTLE, Aug. 29.—The work on the addi-tion to the Mexican mill, on Douglas Island, is gradually drawing to an end. This mill gives an additional sixty stamps, making the full complement 140, and it is anticipated that all these stamps will be dropping within a few days on ore from the Alaska-Mexican quarry. This improvement will nearly double the output of the property.

The Ready Buillon mine, near by, is devel-

The Ready Bullion mine, near by, is developed and opened up enough to justify the construction of a mill as large as that of the Mexican. The company contemplates building such a plant within a few months.

Out of 100 miners who left Juneau in the early spring for Cook's Inlet, only two had returned up to the middle of August, and they bring back favorable reports of the country.

At Berner's Bay the Jualin Mining Company have completed their ten-stamp mill, and expected to start up in a few days. The mines owned by the company are well developed, and the ore is uniformly of high grade, showing free gold.

showing free gold.

The pay roll of the Silver Queen Company at Sheep Creek now amounts to \$9,000 a month. Mine and mill are running very satisfactors.

IDABO.

IDABO CITY, Aug. 24.—In another week the little mill taken up to a mine near the head of Rock Creek, seven or eight miles from Banner, will commence crushing.

It is reported that a wonderfully rich mine has been discovered at the head of Jordan Creek, a few miles from Bonanza, in Custer county. The ore is so soft that it is showleded into wagons and hauled to a mill for reduction.

DEMERARA GOLD FIELDS. Recent advices from Georgetown, Demerara, report a remarkably increased output from the gold fields of British Guiana. The increase is said to have arisen from the change in mining methods as well as from the opening up and development of the interior of the country. Hitherto all the gold obtained and shipped has been the product of alluvial workings, but during the past two years a large among of

Hitherto all the gold obtained and shipped has been the preduct of alluvial workings, but during the past two years a large amount of capital has been withdrawn from placer mining and invested in mining proper. Until recently, however, quartz crushings have not yielded sufficiently to add materially to the total output. The beginning of August witnessed a remarkable change. Intelligence reached the directors of the Barima Gold Mining Company on Aug. 3 that, as the result of the first "clean-up" at the mine since crushing operations began, the twenty-stamp mill, working for the days, had produced 760 ounces of gold from 450 tons of ore.

The ore which is being crushed is said to be low grade. Richer results are anticipated from the Cuyuni district, over which the company's operations also extend. On the whole the outlook for the industry is extremely bright, and with the advent of more scientific methods and better transport facilities it may be expected to develop into large proportions. The present difficulties, however, are enormous. The climate is bad, provisions are at a famine rate, while the route along the Essequebo and Cuyuni, the two great gold field rottes, are blocked by a succession of dangerous rapids. Thefts and illicit dealings in raw gold are carried on to a great extent, and the mining ordinances of 1887 and 1889, amended by the law of 1895, have done little to check this growing evil. The labor problem is perplexing, and in British Guiana, as elsewhere, stands in the way of extensive operations.

# Learning Politics.

From the Chicago Daily Tribune. "Henry," asked his young wife, "are these olitical platforms made of wood, or anything of that kind ?"

hat kind?"
Winst makes you ask such a foolish question
hat?" said Henry,
t isn't foolish! I've neard you myself spear "It isn't foolish." I've heard you myself speak
of the planks in them!"
"Of course, but why, it's too ridiculous to
talk about. Don't you know..."
"Besides," she interrupted, beginning to cry,
"I heard you say say only this this morning
that one of the candidates was was going to—
to take the stump!"

The sterm centre was passing over the take regions and northern New York yesterday. There were high southeast winds along the coast and heavy rains over all the country from the Ohio Valley and lake regions castward. The rain was heav cst along the coast, where it measured from one to The heaviest reported was 2.70 inches at Portland, Me.

The sterm centre passed to the north of us about 4 P. M., and clearing weather set in here. An area of high pressure is coming down over Minnesota,

M.; total fall, 1.30 faches; average humidity in the morning 93 per cent., dropping to 76 at 5 P. M.; highest official temperature 71°, lowest 60°; what shifted from east to southwest; highest velocity 25 miles an near; average, 14 miles; harometer, corrected to read to sea level, at S A. M. 20.82, 3 P The thermometer at the United States Weather Bu-

reau registered inc temperature yesterday as follows: For Baseschusetts, Thode Island, Connecticut, an

eastern New York, Just, southwesterly to mesterly New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, fair; westerly to northwesterly winds.
For West Virginia, western Fennsylvania, western

New York. Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, fair; warmer

mills could be operated the year round, and the output of the camp would be very largely increased. IMITATIONS OF VAUDEVILLE BY MEANS OF ELECTRICITY.

> Songs and Dances Heard by Phonograph and Seen by Kinetoscope at Five Cents Aplece-Some Notes of Dramatic Af-fairs in England, France, and Germany, Vaudeville is being imitated by means of the phonograph and the kinetoscope. These echoes and reflections are not likely to rival the originals in public favor, yet they thrivo in all the large cities. Anybody that desires to hear the latest ditty, the newest stirring march, or the wittleisnes of some burnt-cork joker may get them at five cents spiece. Indicate to the attendant what is wanted, and he starts the apparatus. The visitor, his ears plugged with the machine's tubes, gets all the rest. Suppose it is a cornet solo by Jules Levy that is chosen. The auditor may have "The Blue Bells of Scotland" done in this performer's most showy style, with skyrocket variations and difficult triple tonguing. To be sure, the Levy smile is not in sight, but the strains are reproduced so perfectly that it is as well to leave something to the listener's imagination. It does not need a strong one, while the air is heard, to present the figure that is years past slenderness, the nervous twitching of those iles that are so essential to the music, and, above all, the tickled smile that has assured so many audiences as plainly as words that the player has pleased himself. But not all the reproductions are honest. Take the case of Bonnie Thornton's song about a bygone smile. There's something the matter with the current smile, according to the doggerel. It is not the same old one, and the listener at the phonograph may make the complaint that it is not Bonnie's same old voice that he hears, but an imitation of it by a man. So, of course, one cannot conjure up a vision of Bonnie's accordion-pleated dress of ankle length, red as the wearer's lips, or her peroxide locks with a square cut bang, and the rest of the hair hanging to the shoulders all around, or the white lace handker hief no bigger than a Bryan dollar. If the song is "With a Little Bunch of Whiskers on His Chin," that narrative of a Jerseyman's experiences with which Tony Pastor has moved East Fourteenth street for several years, one gets a very close imitation. The description of the hero's hard triels are sung in words that can be plainly understood, away down to the fateful moment when he came back to the town of Hackensack minus the hirsute growth that was so important an item in his identification by the song's author. At the beginning of the refrain, "Renben Glusknew a thing or two," it need be a phlegmatic listener before whose mind there is not conjured a vision of the plump, sweet singer, the familiar dress suit, the wide shirt front tooped by a black cravat, and the crush hat of Jack-in-the-box activity. It needs but the proper absorption in the song to see, as the machine turns lar. If the song is "With a Little Bunch of the-box activity, it needs but the proper absorption in the song to see, as the machine turns off "Put Me Off at Buffelo." Lillie Laurel's half-arm jabs and lightning swings of accentuation. Sallie Vatera's ample presence comes like a ponderous dream as an accommaniment of "Arrah, Go On," and the impression is unavoidable that at the song's completion the next thing will be the ballad in Gaetic that this specialist confesses to having learned at her mother's knee in Ireland. There's a big chore of cenuine and bown matter at most of these

and tumblers of the variety stage before the visitor, and the instantaneous photographs are shown at the same speed at which they were originally taken, so the result is as if the performers were in view, except that the pictures are so very small as to be only partially satisfactory. A combination of the kinetoscope with the magic lanters magnitiny pictures of the former apparatus in some of these shows, and throws them upon a screen in natural sizes. On the white surface the writhing contortionist may be followed in his efforts to part his elled into wagons and hauled to a mill for reduction.

Matters are moving along slowly at Willow and Rock creeks. A run was made last week from the Alexander mine, and the yield was \$3:3 per ton. Near this mine a new discovery has been made that gives great promise. The holsting machinery for the L X L is on the ground, and will be ready for operation soon. There are two mills in the camp, and both are kept running constantly. The Olympia mine, on runnit Flat, is looking spiendidly. Some ore was brought to town a few days ago that shows very plentifully of free gold. Mr. Karry, the owner, is busy extracting ore, and expects to start up his five-stamp mill before the end of the month, back hair with his toe, or to tie his legs and arms in sailor knots. Even the Harveyized be watched in their edifying capers. Then, if the visitor ties of vaudeville ballads, he can listen to comic recitations in which Uncle Hactus discusses philosophically, hear Casey, presumably he of the batting record, in a variety of confidences, and have reproduced the language of convincing auctioneers. Of miscellaneous recitals there are imitations of speeches by McKinley and Bryan, the mad ravings of John McCrilough, an attack upon Christianity from Collough, an attack upon Christianity from Collough Calculated to deceive. Singing or speaking into the phonograph for the purpose of making "records"—that is, cylinders that can be preserved and used at any time to reproduce the original sounds—is a calling by itself. In only a few instances are the tones of the original person employed, for it requires of the vocalist a natural fitness in the first place, supplemented by much practice and careful study. Three years ago one of these experts went to the vaudeville stage with his apparatus, and gave a specially that was entirely novel, but, unfortunately for the venture, that was unintentionally comical. It served, however, to point one of the calling's requirements—that was volume of tone. The contrast between the operator's bellowing and the machine's strident reproduction in miniature was one of the things that led to laughter coming at the wrong places. But it proved the speaker's volce to rival Niagara's roar. Even Maggie Cline's thunderous battle sengs were outdone, so what could other specialists hope for? The man's volce that is heard in Bonnie Thornton's plaint about the shifted smille, and the characteristics of the other prima uonuss and gaspice tenors of vandeville, is likewise diminished in the transference. But the show's a show for all that, and its

custom is plentiful from early morning till the late evening. The visitors are of two sorts, the novice and the confirmed. The latter enters the show room with steady steps, scans the announcement cards displayed by the instruments, and quickly selects from the freshest items. The beginner starts in an vertainly, hesitates at one cabinet and another, and after furtively watching how the other visitors do the trick, settles generally on a well-worn air. The habitual taker receives his dose with the stolid air of a hardened expert, and his face furnishes no clue to his feelings. The neofurnishes no clue to his feelings. The necophyte, on the centraty, simplies to others what the machine does not something to watch. With the first sounds that issue his system to bulge, and with the first remembered words of a song a grin of amusement follows. The next stage is a desire that some one should share the new delight. For the first, half minute the cyes are glued to the revolving whee s, but then it becomes apparent that that is not helpful, and the gaze wanders in search of symoathy. There's mone to be had. For that reason, as well as economy, the thing is done often in mairs. With a song half over, one customer will surrender the tubes to a commanion, or each uses one car, and sociability then becomes a factor. The opposing sexes are often paired. Comples may be seen at almost any hour wandering about in biseful indifference to every one but thomselves, and to everything but the sounds that they enjoy together, or the sights that one sees while the other waits. The scheme is capable of onlargement, and already there are consisting.



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the stage. English actors are raising a monu the stage. English actors are raising a monu-ment to young Crozier, who was the actor family stabbed. Oscar Wilde's play, "A Woman of No Importance," has been translated in French and will shortly be acted in Paris. The version is condensed into three acts. The drama in its original form was similar to many recent French plays in its construction and ten-uous plot. Mrs. Kendai's daughter, who was married a year ago to George Bateruft, a son of the well-known. Furlish, actor her recently conuous plot. Mrs. Kendal's danghter, who was married a year ago to dieorge Bancroft, a son of the well-known English actor, has recently pe-titioned for a divorce from her husband. Young Mrs. Bancroft has never been an actress. Ade-lina Patti is said to have written the words and Mrs. Bancroft has never been an actress. Adelina Patti is said to have written the words and music for a one-act comic opera which will shortly be sung in her private theatre at Craig-y-Nos. Kyrle Bellew and Mrs. James Brown Potter are in London announced as the joint authors of "Charlotte Corday," which they will shortly act there. Frederick Robinson, who went to London to become a permanent member of Sir Henry Irving's company, will play Belavius in the forthcoming production of "Cymbeline." New York has seen some of the indecent Paris quadrille dancers, but it remained for a regutable London theatre to import "la Goulue," the best known of these women. The English comic song grows steadily more witty and intelligent. "Plankity-plunk-plunk" and "Tata-ra-Ray" are two of the most recent examples that have won success. Sarah Bernhardt is busy at rehearsals of the new play which is to open the season at her theatre in Paris. Six new theatres similar to our "combination" theatres have been opened in London within the past year. Ellen Terry has evidently recovered her health. She opened a church fair in England the other day, and made a speech. The London Galety Theatre Company has just appelled for an injunction to prevent Seymour Hicks from acting at any other theatre. Moore and Burgess, who give a permanent negro infinatel performance in London, have just held their eighteen-thousandth consecutive performance in London, and threaten London, and threaten to be increased in number next season. Nearly a dozen places of this kind are announced for production within the next few months.

## DOWNFALL OF THE PARIS CLAQUE. An Institution 75 Years Old-Hired Weep-

ers, Laughers, and Leaders of Applause. From the Pell Mall Gazette.
An action for breach of contract, brought by one of the leaders of the Paris clarate against the director of the theatre with which he was onnected, has ended in a manner which will probably cause some little consternation among the class whom it chiefly concerns. The contract was pronounced void and the plaintiff nonsuited, on the ground that hired applause is contrary to public order and good manners. destroys the liberty of the paying public. This seems to be excellent common sense, and might well be taken for an English judicial utterance. But they order theatrical matters so differently in France, that the decision of the civil tribunal has all the charm of the unexpected. The Paris claque is much more than a recognized institution; it is not merely tolerated. For three-quarters of a century it has been a completely organized system, regarded as unassailably within the boundaries of law and order. Moreover, the judgment is in curious contrast with one given in Vienna on a cognate question not long since. Here the fiscal authorities imposed a new and burdensome tax on the chef de claque of the Court Opera House. That functionary appealed to the appointed legal tribunal, but the decision was against him, on the ground that "hired applause, being a marketable commodity, was legally subject to taxation."

It was in 1820 that the Paris claqueurs first

a marketable commodity, was legally subject to tanation."

It was in 1830 that the Paris dequeurs first became amenable to anything like a general control. In that year a certain M. Santon set up a bureau for the purpose of systematizing the loose methods by which paid professional appliance had hitherto been provided by and for the Paris theatres. That surewd catropreneur not only raised recruits for the service, but trained them for the several branches of the profession for which they were destined. The manager of a theatre devoted to comedy, farce, or vandevile had but to notify his requirements to the central office, when he was duly supplied with a suitable contingent of rivers. Tragedy and methodram required support of a different charaway women an accordinalety, skilled pleurours, chiefly words and sufferings of the state upon the wrongs and sufferings of the state upon the wrongs and sufferings of the state upon the wrongs and sufferings of the state upon the wrongs, the autocrate of the encore, were held in reserve for operas and concerts; while to the communities and chiefless was intrusted a larger discretionary hower in the way of leading appliance according to the particular circumstances of time and occasion. The latter were also charged with the uneaviable duty of endeavoring to suppress any manifestations of discontent among an audience, and to stem the rising tide of discontent among an audience, and to stem the rising tide of discontent among an audience, and to stem the rising tide of discontent among an audience, and to stem the rising tide of discontent among an audience, and to stem the rising tide of discontent among an audience, and to stem the rising tide of discontent among an audience, and to stem the rising tide of discontent among an audience, and to stem the rising tide of discontent among an audience, and to stem the rising tide of discontent among an audience, and to stem the rising tide of the various forms of dramatic contents, and the called the woman's area and unbooked to a

since elayed, the copyer system has undergoes begin to bulge, and with the first remembers words of a song a grin of amusement follows. The next stage is a desire that sone one should shore the new delight. For the first, but minute the cose are clued to the revolving minute the cose are clued to the revolving whees, but then it becomes apparent that that is not helpful, and the gaze wanders in search of the summarity. There is none to be had. For the summarity of the respectable, to extrainment, and especially the increase in the number of the first special content of the minute of the problem of the complex of the cloque has been intrusted to a form often in mair. Wromey, the full over the content of the minute of the content of

SAHARA TO BLOOM LIKE A GARDEN. Its Bessiation Exaggerated-Water Everyvhere a Short Distance from the Su From the London Daily Nesse,

M. Bonnel de Mezières, member of the Maistre and Attanoux Missions, has expressed his opinion on the future of the Sahara. o the effect that there is no doubt that the mmense sand ocean will be in time changed into a fruitful territory. "The Sahara rivers which I have crossed," says M. de Mezières, "all hide a rich subterranean stratum of water and form the natural passages to the Sou dan, on which with very little trouble, vegetation can be largely developed. In the south of Temassinin and in the Igharghara there are groves of tamarind, gum trees, &c., of two miles long, scarcely separated by grassy and clover-covered plains. The rivers, which in spring are full of water, are from three to ten miles wide. When the water retreats the beds of the rivers are changed into rich meadows. The date seeds planted by Flatters at El-Biod have grown without the least care into fine trees, and the same is the fact also of the seeds planted near the cisterns of Tebalbalet, in spite of the Inconsiderate manner in which the Tuaregs get in the harvest. Trees are not so rare in the Sahara as is supposed. The Tuaregs often assured our expedition that we would have to march for two or three days without fluding water, but very soon we found a little out of the path some filled-up or otherwsie purposely hidden wells. For the Tuaregs, who serve as guides to caravans, always choose the most difficult and desolate routes. In order to keep the caravans in a state of dependency. Caravans will become more frequent, travellers will succeed each other, but the secret of the Sahara is well kept, and its reputation of barrenness is still preserved. For example, Oscar Lenz crossed the Sahara and reached Timbuctoo without seeing anything but desert lands, and yet he mentions that behind a chain of hills which he passed there was a piace called by the natives "the Head of the Waters." Dr. Barth, who was for months in Tuareg camps, and was the guest and friend of the Shekk El Bakey, was told innumerable facts about the traditions and manners of the land, but its getting the second of the same than the same tha manner in which the Tuaregs get in the harfor months in Tuares camps, and was the guest and friend of the Shelk El Bakey, was told innumerable facts about the traditions and manners of the land, but its geography was hidden from him. When Lieut, Hourst and Lieut, Bluyst explored the region and an arm of the Niger, they found a lake nearly 100 miles long. And when the officers of the Timbuctoo extended their excursions they found that not only one, but more than twenty lakes existed, all very large and stretching far to the north into the very heart of the supposed arid Sanara. If there be no water, and, therefore, no vegetation, where does the charcoal come from which is sold by the Tuarces; where do they find nourishment for the numerous camels, horses, sheep, asses, and gonts they possess?

In order to fix the flying sand, Paul Vuillot has provosed the Polygonum sakhalineuse, which can support the greatest heat and the severest cold, and flourishes quite as well in fat earth as in stony ground.

It is probable, concludes M. de Mexières, that we shall soon have to change our opinion about the Sahara, and perhaps meet with many surprises.

many surprises. BIG RAPTING ON THE PACIFIC. An Ocean-going Monster from the North

Arrives in Good Condition. From the San Francisco Chronicle. The great cigar-shaped log raft, containing early 600,000 linear feet of piling, arrived safely in tow of the Southern Pacific collier Mineola yesterday morning, after a favorable trip down the coast. The steamer let go of the great raft off Union street, where it was taken in charge by Capt. William J. Gray. Superintendent of the Shi powners and Merchants' Tow-boat Company. Wito, with the tugs. Sea Queen and Rescue, successed in taking the immense floating structure across the Oakland bar and into Oakland Creek without so much as losing a collected of the control of the con

and Rescue, succe-steed in taking the immense floating structure across the Oakland bar and into Oakland Creek without so much as losing a splinter of it.

The raft is 528 feet in length, 52 feet broad, and 31 feet deep, containing 560,000 linear feet of piling, equal to between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 feet of lumber, board measure, held together by between fifty and sixty tons of chain. The raft draws 24 feet of water, and there is barely 25 feet on the Oakland bar at high water. Had the great bulk of logs scraped the bottom or struck a snag of any kind the chains belding them together would have snapped almost instantly, and the raft would have broken up. Capt. Gray, realizing the responsibility which rests I upon him, approached the bar and waited nutil the arrival of the moment when the shood side was at its height. Then he gave the signal for his turs to shoot ahead, and, once over the bar, he had little difficulty in getting his burden up into the creek. In the raft there was between \$50,000 and \$00,000 worth of log timber.

The safe arrival of the logs means that there is to be a great innovation in the coast lumber industry. The raft which arrived yesterday was brought down here under different auspices than the last big raft that came. Last year's raft was the property of the Southern Pacific Company, being built at Stella, Wash, by Bains & Robertson. Yesterday's rait is the property of the builders themselves. They bought the timber on credit, built the raft, and hired the Southern Pacific to tow it down to this port as a speculation. Now that it is here and safe, they can figure about \$30,000 of clean profit on the deal. They propose to erect sawmills on the Alameda county shore and go into the lumber manufacturing business here. They expect to be able to reduce the cost price of lumber in San Francisco at least \$1 to \$2,000 are in 000 feet by transporting their timber from the northern forcests in cigar pate, instead of sawing up the forests in cigar rafts, instead of sawing up the logs on the Sound and sending the finished timber down in vessels. According to the latter plan the transportation of immber from the Sound to this port costs from 2000.

# FAINTED FROM ANGER.

Young Woman Greatly Ifxelted by the Good Advice of a Cable Car Conductor.

From the Chicago Daily Int w Ocean. Passengers on an east-bound Madison street cable car last night witnessed the unusual sight of a woman speechless and senseless from anger, so mad she fainted. It was about a trifle, too, the car started, and the conductor, fearing she might fall or be injured in attempting to walk along the footboard of the car, cried out, "Keep yourseat!"
"I guessit's none of your business whether I sit here or on the other car," promptly replied

Not Names Enough for All the Hecknmans, Not Names Enough for All the Heckmans.

From the Chicago Times Heraid.

Ligonier, Ind., Sept. 12 German township, Marshall county, has a remarkable family. They are the Heckmans, the pioneers of float family being Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Heckmans, Sr., who came from Stark county. O., in the carry liftiles, and are the oldest estitors of Marshall county, the husband now being Start of the Start of the Years old, the wife St. Neither had been an electric light until last winter, though both were near towns that use them. The wife were near towns that use them. The wife heaver rode on a railroad until about a year ago. Hoth are well preserved, and are the parents of ten sons and two daughters, all living in that vicinity except one daughter, with seven children each. There are 157 Heckmans, none mora distantly related than lirst cousins, who reside within a distance of two miles in that local ty.

So numerous are the Heckmans in that neighborhood first the Heckmans in that neighborhood first the Bedvent of a new infantile aspirant for a name different from that of some Heighborhood first the Bedvent of a new infantile aspirant for a name different from that of semior Heckmans are now found dupilicated, causing considerable confusion. The senior Heckmans are great-great-great-great from that of the family is noted for four longerity of Heckmans ive in localities a little more of the Heckmans ive in localities a little more of the Heckmans ive in localities a little more of the Heckmans ive in localities a little more of the Heckmans ive in localities a little more of the Heckmans ive in localities a little more of the Heckmans ive in localities a little more of the Heckmans ive in localities a little more of the Heckmans ive in localities a little more of the Heckmans ive in localities a little more of the Heckmans ive in localities a little more of the Heckmans ive in localities a little more of the Heckmans ive in localities a little more of the Heckmans ive in localities a little more of the Heckmans ive in localitie

You lose one of the pleasures of life if you don't use Woodbury's Facial Soap. Internation and above the main the bornes and is the bearing the bornes and is the It is pure and is the best for every-day use. 

CABLE CAR SHED DOLLARS. PANHANDLERS' ROW COULD NOT

BELIEVE IIN EYES.

One Vallant Explorer Sallies Forth to the Car Tracks and Harvested the t but the Police Have Got It Non Them Were 16 of the New 51 Certificates Down in Panhandlers' row that se-Park row between Pearl and Chan be a cable cas, passing at about 3 o'clor k day afterneon, left a trail of new St -ile tificates behand it. The bills fluttered rear end of the car. The hashers it panhandlers who saw them were trust their eyes ght, and made no a pick them up. Other pedestrians, b along to enjoy, the half holiday, diens a incident as some sort of an advertising de The car had got off the block before a. decided to investigate Then Thomas Dowell, who was standing in front of the t land Hotel, at 126 Park row, mustered there enough to go out into the street and look at the paper trail:

Then felt he like some watcher of the ak a When a new planet swims into his gan Or like stont Cortex, wisen with care eyes He stared at the Pacific, and all the men Looked at each other with a wild surnils Stient, upon a peak in Darlen. In a moment he was grabbing up dollars and

stuffing them into his porkets, and the wild surmise on the sidewarks became a wild scramble for the middle of the street. But except for one small boy, who got four of the errtificates, and McDowell, who got twelve, nobody got any.

When the news eprend through the would a

cry arose of those who desired to be kicked by mules.

Tim Crowley, an oller for the cable company, and John T. Williams, an inspector, granted McDowell and insisted that he should turn the money over to them. Their view was that it had been dropped by the conductor of the cable car. The boy surrendered his \$4 to the rational men, but McDowell was not so ducile. Then the railroad men said that they would "I all Mr. Dowell until they could get word to the cable depot and ascertain, if possible, who pad me, the money. McDowell rebelled at this, and the growd of panhandlers and hashgrabbers hacked nim up.

"Dero's tree hundred an'twenty mived a les in dat bunch," said one of them, reserting to the arts of the stump speaker.

The crowd grasped this proposition ment, and matters began to look cloudy for the rallroad men. They were determined however, to hold McDowell until some definite informa-tion about the money was received.

"Lemme go," said McDowell to trowley, who had him by the coat lapels, "an 'Thi ran after the car an give th' money to whoever it belongs

The car had got nearly to Chatham square by

The car had got hearly this time.

"Yes, let him go." said one of the panhandlers," an' we'll help him catch it."

Nick Green, the Greek who has a fruit stand at the point where the money was found, he came so excited that he neglected his stand for the time being, and a crowd of youngsters were helping themselves to his apples and candles. He veiled for a policeman whom he saw stand. He yelled for a policeman whom he saw state-ing at the corner, and the policeman seeing the crowd came down on the double quick. Me Dowell and the railroad men presented ther arguments to the policeman who, finding the question of ownership too deep for him to be cide off hand, did what every good policeman does in a similar extremity. He took all hands

question of ownership two deep for him to decide off hand, did what every good policenant does in a similar extremity. He took at hands to the Oak street station, where, he said, the Sergeant would pass judgment.

At the station house the Sergeant took the money and said he would hold it until the owner appeared and proved his right to it. McDowell left the station house still arguing his right to the money with the railroad men. "It was a 16 to 1 shot an 'you got left," said one of the crowd as McDowell passed out. The railroad men got word from the depot that the money had not been lost by any conductor and that no passenger had reported his loss of the bills.

McDowell's find was the talk of the punhandlers and hashgrabbers resorts all Saidraday night and all day yesterday, "De money be rights belonged ter de man during the deity of the punhandlers, and they got the south of the loss of the bills, and one aborted lawyer. It got it, an'ain't possession hime boints of der law ? And dere's anudder law which says 'full in's is keepin's, which oughter have given him de dough. 'I he dies of allowing the police to keep the money with the probability of its ultimate, transfer to the pension fund was too much for some of the community staggered litted in after the money was received at the sation louse one of the community staggered litted in oak street station and was log to the deep

oak street station and waised up to the desk with a mournful face.

"Souse me, Sargen, but I wanter ask yer al-vice about a certain matter," said he, "Well, what is it?" asked the Sergeaut, who was busy writing in his blotter.

"Well, I had a great misforchun about an hour er two ago. I wur goin, home ter me poor wife an family after a hard week's werg, wid me wages in me pocket, an wur rifin uncome

wuz gone, an' so I've come ter see it yer ca "Yes." drawled the Sergeant interrogatively as he filled out a pedigree. "Why didn't say get off the caras soon as you found that you had lost your money?" get off the car as soon as you tound that lost your money?"
"Wedi, y' see it was so far away dat I didn't tink it would be any good."
"Yes? And how much money did you have in your booket."
"'lac' sixteen dollars. Sargen'."

"Jes' sixteen dollars, Sargen"
"Just sixteen dollars, ehr in what seri of money? "Well, I'm pretty sure it was all in bellar "Well, I'm pretty sare."

bills,"
"Yes," said the Sergeaut, rounding out the
"read and write" column in the biotier. "Were
they old or new bills?"
"Well, dey was mixed. Dey was some ald an
"Well, dey was mixed. Didn't just remember how."

"And where did you say you worked " asked the Sergeant, as he turned his attention to be Complaint column.
There was a painful silence. The next the claimant has tackled the police yet.

# ELECTORS AT LARGE.

Men with Offices of Party Honor and No Hesponsibility. The Syracuse Sound-money Convention chose as its two electors at large Oswald Otter a rior and ex-Judge Robert Earl of Herlamer.

Ottendorfer has declined the house. The office of elector at large is in he more important than that of district elector, but usually conspicuous men are sought to the for the reason that, as a President is n for directly, the only way which a great ! citizens can have for distinguishing a tickets has been by identification of electors at large with one or the other at

litical parties.

Mr. Ottendorfer has long been accept representative Democrat whose habits a guarantee of party featly and resulter. The Presidential election of 1884 his and licket for Cleveland and Hendriche was honored with the same for Cleveland and Thurman. Mr. Seymour, carried the State Awas a district elector, and in he the Tiklen electoral ticket, while state of New York is a large to be tampered with Democratic electors at in a Croker and William Steinway, but all New York Democrats, and can electors at large in the confectors at large in the confector a